

## Attitude of Female Students Towards Women Education At Colleges of Education

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### Introduction

It is very true that the definite development of country is not based on the measurements through the technology and scientific advancements. It should also be based on the quality of life of people. Unless the weakest section of the society is not developed, the capability of the country to evaluate the progress will become very low. The gender discrimination produces weakest section of the society. In a country where women are worshipped as deities having supreme powers, there does not seem to have been a perceptible change in the status of women even after independence. A woman is dominated by male in the society. This is very true for women in the rural areas, who are illiterate and ignorant of their rights under the law. But in the urban areas, with education the situation is somewhat better. Half of the population of our country consists with women certainly. Having these in mind many uplift to be done in this century.

The right attitude towards women education doesn't mean that the attitude of female students towards education. It has the dimensions like health, family, education, employment and Society etc. This type of Education provides the women with knowledge, skills and attitudes required to succeed in their personal, social and economic roles and there by accelerates the process of nation development. The teacher trainees of all level should have the knowledge of women education is most vital in order to produce girl children with high potentiality.

### Indian women - category

There are some categories but the immediate attention on expanding the educational opportunities of women particularly for those belonging to the two categories are a) Those below the poverty line. b) Those who struggle for retaining the middle class status and Economic Security.

**Gender Discrimination**

Girl children are a valuable asset of a nation. They are one of the units of family and their welfare strengthens social and economic development. In our country, today the girl child has to accept an inferior status in the socio economic, religious set up and enjoys freedom only fewer of the childhood years than boys. She is neglected and systematically discriminated against all right from her birth. She is often subjected to physical assault also. The practice of child marriage is another problem. Early marriage denies an opportunity for education, development and increases the risk of disabilities, maternal deaths, and gynecological problems. The 'gender discrimination' is the problem which affects males as well.

**Focus of Women Education in Teacher Education Curriculum**

- Creating awareness regarding status of women
- Stimulating thoughts towards problems faced by women.
- Orienting students toward women's resources and national development
- Creating awareness of importance of justice and laws related to women.
- Creating awareness regarding health and education of women.

**Need for the study**

The study is mainly focused on the attitude of female students of Colleges of education, since the female trainee teachers should be learnt this education for the betterments of their future female students. The Problems such as Maladjustment, Often quarreling in home, Drug addiction of family members, Ego, Torture, Health diseases, Education - discrimination, Wage - discrimination in working place, Male domination in society, Puberty, Marriage, etc., produced different attitude among them towards women education. The urgency of the need is thus linked with the desire for justice and with respect for the individual - which make the idea of the inferiority of women intolerable. Women is as much human being as man; she is equally entitled to develop her abilities, all her ability, to choose the sort of life she wishes to lead and carry on all the activities and assume all the responsibilities that go to make up human dignity.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To study the attitude of B.Ed., female students towards women education.
2. To investigate the difference in the attitude of female students towards women education on the basis of locality, medium, subject, type of residence, qualification, nature of college.

### Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant difference between rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho2: There is no significant difference between Tamil and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho3: There is no significant difference between Arts group and Science group girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho4: There is no significant difference between Girls from hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education.

Ho5: There is no significant difference between Government and Aided College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho6: There is no significant difference between Government and self finance College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho7: There is no significant difference between Aided and self finance College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho8: There is no significant difference between Undergraduate and Post graduate girls in their attitude towards women education.

### Delimitation of the study

Due to time factor, the investigators restricted the field of research study in Coimbatore district only and the investigators nurtured their focus to study the attitude of female students only. Beside these two limits they took immense care to prepare the tool, select the sample and conduct the study.

### Research Tool

**Table 1 The distribution of items in different areas for the pilot study**

S.No	Area of Items	No.of. Items
1	Attitude on Health	10
2	Attitude on Family	10
3	Attitude on Education	15
4	Attitude on Employment	10
5	Attitude on Society	10
	TOTAL	55

For ease of handling and the fewer disadvantages they selected the "Likert Scale" for the investigation. No standardized tool was available and constructed a tool consisted of five different dimensions. Pre try out and post try out were employed for

finalization of the tool. The suggestions and views of experts also received and relevant modification was made. Pilot study was done. Finally fifty five items were selected with the reliability value 0.62.

### Sample and Sampling Method

Stratified random sampling was adopted to select 300 female students of B.Ed., colleges in Coimbatore district.

**Table 2 The distribution of samples with respect to variables**

S.No	Variables		Size of the sample	
1	Locality	Rural	135	Unpaired
		Urban	165	
2	Medium	Tamil	155	Unpaired
		English	145	
3	Group	Arts	140	Unpaired
		Science	160	
4	Type of Residence	Hostel	146	Unpaired
		Home	154	
5	Nature of college	Government	100	Paired
		Aided	100	
		Self-finance	100	
6	Qualification	Under graduate	180	Unpaired
		Post graduate	120	

**Table 3 Analysis of Data**

Ho	Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg.of freedom	p-value
1	Rural Girls	135	208.94	17.29	0.236	283.36	0.812
	Urban Girls	165	208.47	16.85			
2	Tamil medium Girls	145	209.00	16.15	0.315	297.67	0.752
	English medium Girls	155	208.38	17.85			
3	Arts group Girls	140	209.77	17.71	0.930	286.52	0.353
	Science group Girls	160	207.92	16.57			
4	Hostel Girls	146	208.86	17.08	0.111	297.07	0.911
	Days scholar Girls(Home)	154	208.64	17.04			
5	Government college Girls	100	210.81	16.55	2.115	198	0.035
	Aided college Girls	100	206.04	15.32			
6	Government college Girls	100	210.81	16.55	0.646	198	0.518
	Self-finance college Girls	100	209.19	18.83			
7	Aided college Girls	100	206.04	15.32	1.297	198	0.195
	Self-finance college Girls	100	209.19	18.83			
8	Under graduate	180	207.90	17.08	1.070	259.90	0.285
	Post graduate	120	210.02	16.62			

(Level: 5%)

### Discussion

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Government College and Aided College girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Government and Aided College girls in their attitude towards women education is rejected. It is also revealed that, Government college girls have higher attitude than the aided college girls.

Where as the calculated t- value for the mean difference of attitude scores of female students who belongs to Government and self finance colleges is not significant at 5% level. Hence the framed null hypothesis on this basis is accepted. Similarly the calculated t- value for the mean difference of female students who belongs to aided and self finance colleges is not significant at 5% level. Hence the framed null hypothesis on this basis is accepted. All the other hypotheses were accepted at 5 % level. Hence there is no significant difference between female students in their attitude towards women education with respect to locality, medium, subject and qualification.

### Conclusion

The study aims to investigate the attitude of female B.Ed., students towards women's education in Coimbatore district. The attitude of these students towards women's education is satisfactory. The students in government and aided colleges differ from in their attitude towards women's education. Finally the study revealed that there is no significant difference between them in the attitude towards women's education with respect locality, medium of instruction, educational qualification, nature of college, subjects and type of residence.

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